# The Rational Republican.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1880.

FIFTY CENTS PER MONTH.

## ORDER REIGNS IN MAINE.

A Legitimate State Government Established.

Daulel F. Davis Elected and Inaugurated Governor-The New Government Fairly at Work.-The Fusion Faction Disintegrated-Smith Falls to Seduce the Militia and Succambs to His Fate.

The Last of the Fusion Legislature. AUGUSTA, ME., Jan. 17.—Both branches AUGUSTA, ME, Jan. 17.—Both branches of the Fusion legislature met at 9 a. m., and af-ter reading the journal took a recess for an hour. Some of the members had gone home, and there was a feeling of despondency mani-fested in consequence of the decision of the Su-preme court of the State. When the recess expired there were some speeches made in either House on the situation, and finally such House arrelated a select compilities of each House appointed a select committee of five to take into consideration the present state of affairs and report at some time hereafter. The two houses met in joint session af-terward and went through the formality of swearing in their councilors. Both Houses then adjourned nominally to 4 a. m. Monday, but the impression is, they will not again formally assemble.

WILL NOT RECOGNIZE SMITH AS GOVERNOR. General Chamberlain sent a reply to Hon. Joseph L. Smith, declining to relinquish his command, in which he says: "While the command, in which he says: "While the matters now in issue involve the very question whether you are Governor or not, it must be manifest to you that I should fail in duty were I to surrender my trust except on un-doubted evidence of your authority to de-mand it."

THE REPUBLICAN LEGISLATURE was called to order at 2 p. m., according to adjournment, by Speaker Weeks. Several of those who had been with the Fusionists, but who were entitled to seats in the regular legislature, appeared and took their seats. decision of the Supreme court was read. The A GOVERNOR ELECTED.

The committee on the gubernatorial vote reported as follows: Whole number of votes selection of two names to be sent to the Senate, the whole roll being called, and each member as his name was called came forward member as his name was called came forward A prominent lawyer on the committee says and deposited his ballot. As Sproul, of he is in favor of making a verbal roport, and Veazie, who had descrited the Fusionists, came will not place himself on record against the

forward there was tremendous applause. He voted for Daniel F. Davis.

The result of the balloting was as follows: Whols unmber of votes, 88. Daniel F. Davis received 88; Blon Bradbury received 87; Alonzo Garcelon received 1.

The names of Daniel F. Davis and Bion Bradbury received 80;

Bradbury were sent to the Senate.

The Senate was crowded as it has not been

yet during the controversy.

When the vote was taken for Governor, pineteen votes were thrown, all of them for Davis, who was declared by the president to be the legally-chosen Governor of the State. A joint convention was then held, and seven executive councilors were chosen.

GONERNOR DAVIS SWORN IN.
At 6:45 p. m. another convention was formed, this time for the most interesting event of this

season of intense excitement.

As he entered the hall attended by the Council and several distinguished gentlemen the sudlence rose to a man and the nir was rent with deafening applause. After quiet had been restored Governor Davis, in an impressive manner, took the oath of office and proceeded to deliver the following address: ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR DAVIS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REP RESENTATIVES: For nearly sixty years your fathers have assembled to deliberate of your fathers have assembled to deliberate upon the wants of the Commonwealth and enact its laves. In all these years the safeguards thrown around representative government have proved strong enough to carry our good State through every danger. Annually the persons elected by the people have been summoned by the proper authorities to meet and organize the legislature, and those defeated by the people have quietly submitted to the will of the majority. For the first time in our listory this rule has in part been reversed; hence the unparalleled exclience that and popular indignation. The organization of the legislature has for that reason been delayed.

Under such circumstances you have shown

The erganization of the legislature has for that reason been delayed.

Under such circumstances you have shown great forbearance. You have kept strictly within the law. Coming from law-abiding communities, you have waited until you could obtain the opinion of the court. That opinion has been rendered, and to-day you completed the organization of the fifty-minth legislature. Belie ing this solution of the difficult problem is a striking illustration of the strength of Republican government, where only majority can rule, and that all good citizens will joyfully hall it as such, I will only add that I shall take an early opportunity to express to you my views upon State affairs.

Cheerium followed the address, and did not

Cheering followed the address, and did no subside until the gubernatorial party took their departure. The Governor took possession of the Executive chamber without any interference. The only obstacle placed in the way by the Fusionists during the day was the refusal of the deputy Secretary of State to give up the gubernatorial returns, but certified copies of the clerks' returns were substituted.

At 7:45 p. m. both branches of the legislature adjourned until Monday at 11 o'clock

GENERAL CHAMBERLAIN SURRENDERS HIS TRUST.

Governor Davis notified General Chamberlain of his election, and fully recognizing the propriety of the demand made upon others that they furnish authority for their claim to the position, he inclosed the opinion of the Supreme Court sustaining the legality of the legislature by which he had been elected and qualified in the office of Governor. General Chamberlain recognized the authority, and informed the Governor that he considered his trust under special order No. 45 as at an end. General Chamberlain also issued a general or-der announcing that as Governor Davis had been duly qualified his trust under general order 45 was at an end, and that all military of ders would now emuate from Governor Day as commauder-in-chief. He also tenders bias commander-in-criter. He also contains non-neknowledgements to the officers of his staff, to the troops of the State, to Mayor Nush, of Augusta, and Shoriff Libby, also to the citi-zons of Maine, who, without distinction of party, bore patiently the exercise of power so unusual, and strongthened his hands in the trying task laid upon him of protecting their property and rights in what might be called the absence of civil government.

SMITH WILL GRACEFULLY SUBSIDE. BOSTON, Jan. 18 .- A special disputch last night from Augusta to the Boston Herald re-ports that Governor Smith says that some members of his party are yet disposed to make trouble, but that he himself is only destrous of withdrawing as gracefully as possible under the circumstances. The dispatch fur-ther says that the leading Fusionists in Augusta admit that their cause is wrecked.

PROGRAMME OF THE PUSIONISTS. PROGRAMME OF THE FUSIONISTS.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—A dispatch to the Herald from Augusta says: "The Hon. John C. Talbot, Speaker of the Fusion House, during an interview this evenice, declared the anchanged purpose of the Fusion logislature to assemble at the State-house as 4 o'clock Monday afternoon, when the report of the committee out the future course of the legislature will be presented. This committee is not in session here, but its members have gone home, after having each been instructed to home, after having each been instructed to prepare an individual statement of what apare to him to be the proper policy to pursue. pears to him to be the proper grant of the com-speaker Talbot states that some of the com-mitteemen are in favor of asking for recogni-mitteemen are in favor of asking for recognition by Congress. He further says that nothbetter suit the Fusion legislature of mining be refused the use of the Leadville.

legislative hall. In such event no resistance would be offered, but that legislature would quietly disperse and abide the decision of

ORDERS ISSUED BY GOVERNOR DAVIS. AUGUSTA, Mr., Jan. 18.—The following or-ders have been issued by Daniel F. Davis, Governor and Commander-in-Calef and acting Adjutant-General:

Adjutant-General:
General Orders No. 14—General orders No. 13, detailing Major M. M. Folsom, of the First regiment,
M. V. M., to act as acting Assistant Adjutant-General S. D.
Leavitt is elected and qualified, is hereby revoked.
Major Folsom will report to the commanding officer
of his regiment for duty.
General Orders No. 15—Major Frank E. Nye is
hereby detailed as acting Adjutant-General.

Governor Davis has made the following nominations: Superintendent of public build-ings, Benjamin F. Harris, vice Laucaster, removed; messenger to the Governor and Council, Major Charles J. House, of Mousoo. The Governor will to-morrow appoint Major John D. Myrick, of Augusta, State librarian, vice Stacy, removed.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS. Considerable dissatisfaction is felt among the Republicans at the cauous yesterday for the nomination of the State officers, and there is considerable talk of holding another cau-cus for the nomination of candidates for Adju-tant-General and State Treasurer. The friends of General Beals and S. A. Holbrook, for the reof General Beats and S. A. Holbrook, for the respective offices, my that the action of the former caucus was hasty and claim that another caucus would be fair. The general feeling among the Republicans is that they had better stick to the caucus decision.

The clergymen in the city te-day, before full congregations, recognized the events of Saturday in their prayers and petitions.

The force of the State-house remains intert.

The force at the State-house remains intact, and will be kept so until matters are fully sottled and every branch of the government is

running in regular order.

Governor Davis has as yet had but little opportunity to prepare his message to the legislature, but he hoped to have it in readiness by the middle of the week.

As yet he has received but one department reports the railread commissioners. His new teams to be the railread commissioners.

report-the railroad commissioners'. His mes sage will not be lengthy, and will be devoted almost altogether to State matters, with a brief discussion of National affairs. CONCLUSION OF THE PUSIONISTS.

A member of the committee appointed by reported as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 138,506; necessary to a choice, 69,404—of which Daniel F. Davis received 68,967; Joseph L. Smith received 47,673; Alonzo Garcelon received 21,851; Bion Bradbury received 264. The rest were scattering votes for several candidates. The House then proceeded to the selection of two names to be sent to the Senate, the whole roll being called, and each member as his name was called came forward.

A member of the committee appointed by the Fusion legislature to consider whether that body is a legal organization, says that while they might disagree with the court in regard to its findings and the legal points, that is all it would amount to. The court would decide all acts of the Fusion legislature in the regard to its findings and the legal points, that is all it would amount to. The court would decide all acts of the Fusion legislature in the regard to its findings and the legal points, that is all it would amount to. The court would decide all acts of the Fusion legislature in the regard to its findings and the legal points, that is all it would amount to. The court would decide all acts of the Fusion legislature in the received 264.

> court.
> The Standard, a Democratic paper here, will give a long exposition of the law from its standpoint, taking strong grounds against the decision of the court and claiming that the legislature is legally organized, and if denied access to the State-house, has clearly the right to meet and hold its sessions elsewhere. Five members of the Executive Council are here,

and the other two will be on the ground to General Chamberlain will go to Brunswick to-morrow, the duties of his office being per-formed by his Chief of Staff General John Marshall Brown. Mr. Sawyer, Secretary of State, gives his reasons for not admitting the Republicans to the office of the secretary as that, as advised, he could not recognize them as a committee from a legal legislature. There is considerable opposition to allowing the Fusion legislature to meet in the State-house to morrow afternoon. The Republicans claim that it would be a quasi indersement of the body as the logal legislature, while others are willing to permit them to meet as a political eaucus. No definite plan has as yet been de-

ALL QUIET AT MIDNIGHT. At midnight all was quiet at the State-house and in the city. The Fusionists were very busy this evening, and a thousand and one rumore are in circulation, but not the least trouble is anticipated on the morrow. It is antici pated that the Fusioniats will all come in aud participate in the legal legislature Tuesday. The Republicans talk of having a grand jolli-fication meeting at Granite Hall to-morrow

SMITH'S ATTEMPT TO USE THE MILITIA. AUGUSTA, Jan. 18.—The fact has just come to light that the Fusionist Governor, Smith, ordered out on Saturday three companies of he State militia by telegraph. The companies were the Portland Montomery Guards and Mechanic Blues and the

evening.

Biddeford Light Infantry.

As far as learned no response was made to the order by the commanders of the respective

HORRIBLE CRIME.

A Woman Murdered by a Tramp. AYER, MASS., Jan. 18.-Miss Maria L. Crew, aged twonty-eight years, wife of Joseph Crew, living on Libbey Farm, Groton ridges, in this State, was outraged and murdered yesterday. Her husband left home at about moon yester-day and returned at 8 o'clock in the evening, and found the house locked, the curtains down and no light burning. Noticing that the cellar door was partly open, he entered that way. He went into the kitchen, lighted a lamp, and, going into a bed-room, found his wife lying in a pool of blood upon her back, dead, and coverered over with a quilt. She had been shot three times in the face

and once in the chest. He at once notified his neighbors, the nearest being a quarter of a mile distant. Dr. Hartwell, of Ayer, Medical Ekaminer, was summoned and arrived about 11 o'clock. Deputy Sheriff Brown, of Ayer, A. S. Lawrence, of Groton, and other officers were soon on the ground trying to find some trace of the murderer, who, if he is a tramp seen in the vicinity yesterday afternoon, is a man about forty years old, five foot ten-inches high, with a thin light yel-lowish face, and probably a mulatte. This man is described by several neighbors as hav-ing called at various places for water and at others under pretense of buying a firm, where he described and inquired about Mr. Craw's firm. Henry C. Hewln, a young man who lives near by, called at the house about 2:15 in he afternoon on an orrand. Mrs. Crow told im that she had a caller who wanted to buy the farm and seemed pleased. She was scaled in a rocking-chair on the opposite side of the room from the stranger and engaged in sewling. About 3 o'clock Miss Anna E. Carr, aged

sixteen years called. She found the door locked and the curtains down, but thought she heard some one inside. Looking into the key-hole she saw that the key was in the door. She knocked and the door was opened by a stranger answering the above descrip-tion, who said that Mrs. Crew had gone up own. She says the man had his hands be Four pistol balls were found, one on the right side of the eye. The weapon had been held so close as to burn the eye-brow and face

nust have been sewing when assaulted. Wife Murdarer Convicted, Cincinnati, Jan. 18.—A dispatch to the Commercial says: "John Dyer, on trial in Albion, Ind., for the murder of his wife, was

Deceased had a thimble on one finger and

last night found guilty and his soutonce fixed at imprisonment for life." A Five-Million Mining Trade.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 18.—A dispatch from Lead-ville, Col., says: "A party of Western capital-lets, headed by Colonel D. P. Dyer, of St. Louis, and the Rough and Ready No. 2 mines, three of the richest deposits yet developed in that region, for \$5,000,000. This is the largest sale of mining property that has yet been made in

# CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

Glaring Partisanship in a Contested Election Case.

Governor Who Ignores the Authority that Seated Him-Fitz-John Porter's Case-A Significant Indication of Confedcrate Sympathy-Some Interesting Pigures-The Ute Indian Inquiry.

Florida's Contested Election Case. The contested election case of the Second istrict, Florida (Bisbee vs. Hull), was heard on behalf of the contestant on last Saturday night before the Sub-Committee of the House, and the facts presented in a clear, logical and unanswerable argument, by Judge Clampitt, counsel for Mr. Bisbee.

This case has attracted notable attention

This case has attracted notable attention because of the open and flagrant injustice put upon a Republican Member of the House of Representatives duly elected and certified by the Court of last resort in the State of Florida, so to be—and, no less by the reckless disregard by the Executive of that State, of his imerative obligation—doubtless upon grounds f party expediency. On the 5th of November, 1873, an election

was held in the Second Congressional district of Florida, for the purpose of choosing a Repre-sentative from that district in the Forty-Sixth

State Canvassing Board, on the 224 of December following, declared Mr. Hull's slection, and on that day a certificate was assed to him by the Governor of the State.

On the 9th of January, 1879, Hon. H. Bisbee, jr., who was the Republican candidate from the same district, filed with Mr. Hull a notice of courset based on six specific. a notice of contest, based on six specific grounds—in which the general illegality of the canvass of votes by the State canvassing board was charged, together with specific alle-gations of distinct fraudulent acts—alleging that the Supreme court of Florida had, since he issuance of that certificate of election by the Governor, rendered its decision, declaring in effect the illegality of said canvass and cortificate; and that, under its mandate, the said board of canvassers, on the 5th of Jan-uary, 1879, made another canvass of the returns, including one formerly rejected from Madison county, and declared Hon. H. Bis-bee duly elected as Representative from said listrict, having 201 majority over all other andidates. That at precinct No. 4, Madison county, where he had a majority of 57 votes, county, where he had a majority of 57 votes, no return was delivered to the proper officers of the county, and the votes are not included in the returns from that county; that 181 votes east for him at a special poil in the Madison district of that county, and returned by the inspectors, were not included in said county returns. That 110 Democratic ballots were fraudulently substituted for the like were fraudulently substituted for the like is a soft of the like were fraudulently substituted for the like severe that the aggregate annual trans. ounty returns. That 110 Democratic ballots countries for the like and the presence of ballots cast for contestant. That salary of all of General Grant's relatives did not smount to \$23,930, but if it had amounted not smount to \$23,930, but if it had amounted not smount to \$23,930, but if it had amounted not smount to \$23,930, but if it had amounted not smount to \$23,930, but if it had amounted not smount to \$23,930, but if it had amounted not smount to \$23,930, but if it had amounted not smounted not smount ify the voters, in contravention of the laws of added to the true returns, in favor of Mr.
Hull, and that the registration of votes in that
county was not made by authorized officers.
That no registration books were used, as the
law required, and no ballot-boxes were furnished the inspectors.
On those grounds Mr. Bisbee builds his case.
The counter turns most the three counties of

ceret cabal of the caucus.

The Ute Investigation.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs had a exceedingly interesting session on Saturay, during which there was some very plain talk in reference to the management of the Indian Bureau by Mr. Leeds, late chief clerk of that office. Newspaper men were excluded from the committee meeting, but a few facts in relation to Mr. Leeds' testimony bave leaked out. He was asked in relation to the tuses of the Ute outbreak, and gave it as his indgment that it was on account of the policy adopted by Commissioner Hayt, forbidding the sale of arms at the agency; in the failure of the Indian Bureau to keep faith with the Indians as to the delivery of supplies and payment of annuities; their being coerced ment of annuities; their being correct into changing a reservation of 18,000,000 acres for a 7,000,000 tract against their protest

and their arbitrary management generally.

The strictures upon Commissioner Hayt, who was present with his counsel, were exceed ingly severe. Whose asked if he was friendly to the Commissioner he said that when he re-signed and left the Department he had written a letter to Secretary Schurz saying that he thought Mr. Hayt meant to be honest, but sev eral things had transpired since to convince him that his judgment was at fault, and that he was a rascal who deserved the peni-

tentiary.

The testimony of Mr. Leeds throughout is described as being exceedingly spicy and severa upon the Commissioner and his management of the Indian Office. He was not crossexamined, but may be recalled hereafter.

Fitz-John Porter's Case.

The House Committee on Military Affairs n Saturday adopted the report of the sub-ommittee of that body, to which was referred he Fitz-John Porter case. The bill prepared by Representative Bragg, completely exorerat-ing General Porter and restoring him to the ing General Forter and restoring him to the Army with the rank of Colonel and allowing him \$75,000 in lieu of the pay due him from the time of his dismissal up to the date of his restoration, was adopted by the majority. The Republicans disagree with the majority, and will present a substitute prepared by General McCook, of New York, which simply provides for a remission of that portion of General Porter's sentence, which destroys his citizenship and disagnifies him from holding itigenship and disqualifies him from holding

established to be unfounded, as well as to reimburse him for his great expenses incurred in the vindication of his character and conduct as an officer and soldier from the disgrace and

as an officer and soldier from the diagrace and obliquy now shown to have been unjustly cast upon him by the Government.

It is hard to conceive of a more insolent assault upon the action of the commission which tried General Porter than this clause of Mr. Bragg's bill, and the Republicans would be lost to all seuse of justice if they did not treat this assumption of the committee as a direct insult, justifying them in handling General Porter and his case with that severity which the facts in the case amply warrant.

The True Cause of the Democratic Alarm.

Mostility to the Emigrants as Voters—Hendricks and Voorhees Prefer Tilden's "Delegates" or Watterson's Lambs to Visit the State—A Howl from Democratic Lead-ers Anticipated.

Porter's case in charge also met on Saturday and agreed substantially to report the bill adopted by the House Committee. Their action will be reported to the full committee on Tuesday, the programme being to introduce the two bills simultaneously in both Houses. In other words, the friends of General Porter are endeavoring to make his case a par-tisan question and to create enthusiasm in his behalf so as to quiet any division in the Dem-

Democratic Consistency. During President Grant's administration the following Scuators were noisy in their denunciations of "nepotism." From the floor of the Senate, and elsewhere, they lifted up their pious voices in denunciation of the great soldier because he conferred appointments upon a few of his relatives. But when the "white! sepulchres" obtained control of the Senate they made haste to find places for their sons; and the only reason why their "sisters, their cousins and their aunta" have not been provided for has simply been because of the lack of opportunity. Of course, the following ap-pointments have been made in the interest of reform of the Schirtz-Curtis stripe:

SALARY. Senator Eaton's son, clerk to Committee on Senator Eaton's son, clerk to Committee on Foreign Relations... Sonator Morgan's son, clerk to Committee on Rules. Senator Voorhees' son, clerk to Committee of House of Representatives. Senator Voorhees' son No. 2, clerk to Li-brary Committee. Senator Vance's son, clerk to Committee on Eurolied Bilts. 2,1 Eurolled Bills enator Johnson's son, clerk to Committee on Agriculture, enator Johnson's nephew, Senate clerkship... enator Withers' son, clerk to Committee

on Pensions.
Senator Wathace's son, clerk to Committee
on Revision of Laws.
Senator McDonald's son, clerk to Committee
on Public Lands.
Senator Sallsbury's nephew, clerk to Committee on Elections.

in the Ft. Mason district of Orange county, all the ballots cast were marked by the inspectors with a distinguishing mark, to idenunreasonable when we reflect upon the fact that he was the savior of his country, while he State governing said election, and that in be State governing said election, and that in be State governing said elections were the Senators referred to were either in armed hostility to the Government or belonged to delet to the true returns, in favor of Mr.

A Strange Contrast.

That no registration books were used, as the law required, and no ballot-boxes were furnished the inspectors.

On those grounds Mr. Bisbee builds his case. The contest turns upon the three counties of Alachua. Madison and Brevard, and there is no question on either side as to any other.

The argument of Judge Clampitt was trenchant and Incisive on these several points, taking the evidence as contained in contestant's brief he showed conclusively the election of Mr. Bisbee, and then appropriating election of Mr. Bisbee, and then appropriating election of Mr. Bisbee, and then appropriating the evidence are contestant's brief he showed conclusively the election of Mr. Bisbee, and then appropriating the evidence are contestant's brief he showed conclusively the election of Mr. Bisbee, and then appropriating the manner in which the present investigation of the Indian Bureau is carried on and the mode of procedure when an investigation was directed against the immediate prodecessor of the present Commissioner. In the former case a star-chamber inferior officials, and the testimony of notoring the procedure when an investigation of the Indian Bureau is carried on and the mode of procedure when an investigation was directed against the immediate prodecessor of the present Commissioner. In the former case a star-chamber inferior officials, and the testimony of notoring the procedure when an investigation was directed against the immediate prodecessor of the present Commissioner. In the former case a star-chamber inferior officials, and the testimony of notoring the procedure when an investigation of the manner in which the present contests and the mode of procedure when an investigation of the manner in which the present contests and the mode of procedure when an investigation of the manner in which the present carried on and the mode of procedure when an investigation of the manner in which the present carried on an investigation of the same in investigation of the manner in which the present carried on an investigatio power to revoke the certificate already issued
—although advised by a carefully considered
opinion of the Attorney-General that it was
his duty—and nothwithstanding he himself
owed his seat to the same line of practice invoked of correcting and counting illegally rejected votes, thus showing that sauce for Draw's goose was not for Bisbee's gander, and that the right of a case may depend on whose ox is gored.

What the issue is to be or how much longer Mr. Bisbee is to suffer from this intrusion is of the Commissioner against whom the incoming the country appointed member of the Board, to conduct the investigation with the assistance of the Commissioner against whom the incoming directly directed with the sid of such clarks. yet to be seen. The argument of contestant's counsel seems to have impressed the committee deeply by its cogency and force. Whether a sary to call before this singular court of inquiry in Congress to commit a crime is a speculation-rendered the more painful by the the conclusions of that commission, and the palpable determination to whitewash will rob the result of the present inquiry of any relia-

bility. The South Carolina Marshalship. It is understood that a delegation of South arolina Republicans have been in the city for the purpose of securing the renewal of Colonel R. M. Wallace, the United States marshal of the State. Persons familiar with th publicmen of South Carolina are agreed in stating that two of the most upright and conscientions Republicans in that State are Hon A. S. Wallace and his son, Colonel R. M. Wal lace, the official above referred to. They have held promine at positions in that State for a number of years, and the breath of suspicion has never yet been directed against them. Marshal Wallace has rendered good service to the Government in the capacity of good then. marshal, and his reappointment to the position would prove alike gratifying to the bet-ter class of South Carolina Republicans, as have concluded to emigrate to the Notth and well as advantageous to the Government.

THE STAR-SERVICE INQUIRY.

General Brady spont Saturday morning before the sub-Committee of the House Committee on Appropriations.

General Brady spont Saturday morning before the sub-Committee of the House Committee on Appropriations engaged in the "Star-Service" inquiry. Whatever hopes the committeemen entertained of eliciting developments damaging to General Brady, they were sailly disappointed in them, for all that was drawn from him was a continuation of his simple and plain statement to the effect that a deficiency appropriation was necessary to maintain the "Star Service" in its present efficiency; that the condition of affairs had been brought about by the unusual demands of increased services; that he had extended the service, implicitly relying apon Congress to sustain him, and that the deficiency of \$1.

The first movement of the colored people of the South was toward Kansas, and they are still going there by the thousands, and supplies are being sent them in great quantities, not only from the Northern States, but from a large amount of crockery-ware have been brought about by the unusual demands been brought about by the unusual demands for increased services; that he had extended the service, implicitly relying apon Congress to sustain him, and that the deficiency of \$1.

The first movement of the colored people of the South was toward Kansas, and they are still going there by the thousands, and supplies are being sent them in great quantities, not only from the Northern States, but from a large amount of crockery-ware have been such them a large amount of lumber to build houses with, and car-louds of clothing, been brought about by the unusual demands of increased services; that he had extended the service, implicitly relying apon Congess the continuous continuous

the service, implicitly recycle and to austain him, and that the deficiency of \$1,700,000 was prospective and not actual.

He stated that the Star Service could be ran to the end of the year. Keeping intect the 1,300 new routes and all others where the cost of expedition has not exceeded \$5,000, and enting down all others to the point at which increased pay for expedition was begun for the sum of \$i,416,510 for the entire year, which would still necessitate a deficiency appropriation of \$516,510. This reduction, however, would seriously cripple the service that State have been run off by the "niggers?" A portion of the million who are preparing to leave the South may locate in Himos. Then the gifted Springer will come to the front and how!. A portion will probably settle in Ohio. Then the Czar will rend the air and jerk his bandana velicinently. A portion may light down in Pennsylvania. Then wall can deficiency appropriation of \$516,510. This reduction, however, would seriously cripple the service of the million who are preparing to leave the South may locate in Himos. Then the Czar will rend the air and jerk his bandana velicinently. A portion may light down in Pennsylvania. Then wall can be air and jerk his bandana velicinently. A portion may light down in Pennsylvania. Then the care will rend the air and jerk his bandana velicinently. A portion was legular to be a developer will come to the front and how!. A portion was begun are and jerk his bandana velicinently. A portion may light down in Pennsylvania. Then the care will rend the air and jerk his bandana velicinently. A portion was legular to be a developer will come to be a portion will probably settle in Ohio. Then the Czar will rend the air and jerk his bandana velicinently. A portion was exactle in Ohio. Then the Czar will rend the air and jerk his bandana velicinently. A portion was exactle in Ohio. Then the Czar will rend the air and jerk his bandana velicinently. A portion was exactle in Ohio. Then the Czar will rend the air and jerk his bandana ve any office of trust or honor under the United States Government. The minority will, with General McCook's bill, present a report declaring the justice of General Portor's sentence at the time it was passed, and the majority will embody the report of the Schofield court of inquiry as the basis of their action.

The bill of General Portor's sentence at the first of the Schofield court of inquiry as the basis of their action.

The bill of General Record and the majority will embody the report of the Schofield court of inquiry as the basis of their action.

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The bill of General Record and the majority will was perfectly confident Congress would sustain him. When General Brady was exclusion to the stand of the majority will be sent to be sufficient to the sufficient of the stand of the majority will be sent to the sufficient that the had not exceeded the authority and discretion vested in him by law, and the stand under the that he had not exceeded the authority and discretion was perfectly confident to the sufficient that the had not exceeded the authority and discretion was perfectly confident to the sufficient that the had not exceeded the authority and the majority will be the sufficient the sufficient that the had not exceeded the authority and the majority will be sufficient to the sufficient that the had not exceeded the authority and the majority will be reported to the majority will be sufficient the sufficient that the had not exceeded the authority and the majority will be sufficient the sufficient that the had not exceeded the authority and the majority will be sufficient that the had not exceeded the authority and the maj was perfectly confident Congress would sus-tain him. When Geenvard Brudy was ex-cused from the stand the committee re-mained in secret session for an heur and then tivate the sell, make roads, build houses, and

a measure of amend in acknowledgment of the wrong done to and suffered by him through his dismissal from the army and deprivations of the rights of citizenship upon charges now the rights of citizenship upon charges now the results of the remainder of their earthly pligrimage the Ha where the rebell Democracy will not have the county grip on them any longer) to emigrate to indicate the remainder of their earthly pligrimage the Ha where the rebell Democracy will not have the county grip on them any longer) to emigrate to indicate the remainder of their earthly pligrimage the Ha where the rebell Democracy will not have the grip on them any longer.

## THE COLORED EXODUS.

Indiana and the Colored Refugees To the Editor of The National Republican

SIR: According to the census of 1870, there vere in the State of Indians, in round numbers, ,655,000 white and 25,000 colored inhabitants. The relative proportion of colored to white is The rolative proportion of colared to white is probably about the same now as it was then. The colored people of Indiana are as well paid for their labor as the white people are, and are protected in their civil and political rights by the laws of the State. This is the case in all the Northern States. Many thousands of negroes determined to leave the South, where they are treated so inhuminly, and remove to the North, where a much higher degree of the North, where a much higher degree civilization exists, and where they would re-ceive such treatment as free American cit consare entitled to under the Constitution long before any societies were organized in the North to aid them in securing homes and em-ployment, and several thousand of these in-dustrious and energetic people (as a Southern Brigadier Senator has in the Senato recently declared them to be) having the right to go where they please, have concluded to emigrate to Indiana, where their industry and energy are needed in the various branches of labor. are needed in the various branches of labor.

Hence, the Indianapolis Sentinel and Indiana's "favorite sons," Hendricks and Voorhees, have become "orfully skeered," and are proclaiming it far and near that the exodus is a "political movement," and that the emigrant aid societies are Republican organizations engaged in flooding the State with "niggers" in order to carry the elections next fall.

Certainly 20.000 to 30.000 colored people set-

Certainly 25,000 to 30,000 colored people settling in a State that has about two millions mere white than colored inhabitants within its borders would not make much of a flood, It might drown a few Damocrats, however, should these new settlers vote the Republican 2.190 ticket.

If it were true that the Southern negroes had forsaken their friends and united with 2.200
had forsaken their friends and united with the Democratic party, as the approver of the Andersonville atrocities and other Democratic statesmen would have us believe, Hendricks and Voorhees, together with the lesser lights of the party, would implore their colored yead in own.

Democratic brethren to pull out for Indiana by the thousands. But they have no confidence in the negro. He would not fight on their side during the war and they are afrail they cannot make him vote on their side now. hey cannot make him vote on their side now, and as the Republican party of Iodiana will not permit the South Carolina or Mississippi plan of carrying elections to be adopted in their State the Democracy thereof are deter-mined not to have any colored neighbors to help build up her industries if they can possi-

bly prevent it. Since every benevolent movement for the benefit of the poor and ignorant, temporally or spiritually, tends to strengthen the Republican party, the Democracy should hinder the work of the American Bible Society as much as possible, as every bonighted Democrat who receives a Bible from it and becomes enlightened thereby forsakes his party, being afraid to associate with such wicked people

any longer. Not a Democrat in Indiana will aid the colored refugees in any way, and when Republi-cans, actuated by motives of philanthrophy, offer to assist them it is a "political move-

What right has the Indianapolis Scattnet, or Should several thousand Irish emigrants,

time desire to settle in Indiana, the Democ many laborers already in Indiana. Hendricks, instead of opposing an influx of Irish, would be heard exclaiming, "Come on, boys! be ja-bers! we will take care of you; our State is suffering for laborers, and you are just the kind of men we want!" and every Democrat in the State would constitute himself an Emigrant Aid Society, and help these sons of Erin to get

In October, 1876, just prior to the State election in Indiana, when that incorruptible statesman of Gramercy Park opened one of statesman of Gramercy Park opened one of his barrels and with the contents thereof sent train loads of Democratic roughs from the Eastern cities to Indianapolis to attend a "Democratic Soldiers' Reunion" (Yazoo or Kemper county, Mississippi, would have been the proper place for it), faraishing them with tickets good for fourteen days, to give them an opportunity to vote for the gentleman in blue for Governor, did the Democracy of Indiana make any objection to the villainous scheme? Not much. With the aid of the "political trickster of Cipher Alley," as some of Tilden's former admirers now lovingly call f Tilden's former admirers now lovingly call exactly to their liking. Our ox was being

But now, when a million or more Southern West, and who, whon they become legal voters, will be very apt to vote with the party that prohibited the pre-slavery Democracy from making our country a vast slave

The bill of General Bragg seems to have been framed in a spirit of bencombe, and is likely to get pretty roughly handled when it comes to the House, as the section which provides for paying him the \$75,000 stipulates that it is awaided him by the Government as

Cused from the stand the committee remained in described in districts, energetic men to chop wood, cultivate the sell, make roads, build house, and is fact to engage in all branches of industry; and as the exodus is a "political movement," the myriads of Northera Republican agents traveling through the South urging the "poor deinded colored people" (who propose to spend traveling through the South urging the "poor dejuded colored people" (who propose to spend the remainder of their earthly plightings

them into the State by the lat of May next to carry it for Graut or the other man the National Republican convention may numi-nate for the Presidency. Should they get enough to offset the vote of Watterson's un-armed little sheep who cross over in large numbers at every election to vote the Demo-cratic takes they may want to State.

ratic ticket, they may save the State.

When the Voorhees Committee gets to work lite anti-exedus portion of it will have plenty of re-licable witnesses of the Potter and Spofford breed, whose testimony will prove conclusively to the Democratic mind that this whole emigration business is nothing but a political scheme gotten up by the Republican party. But the exodus will continue all the

> Democratic statesmen may Fume and fret, And swear and sweat,

but their efforts to stay the tide of emigration will prove fruitless. They remind me of the old speckled cow, whose owner said could run fuster, jump further, bawl loader, throw her tail higher, and give less milk than any cow WASHINGTON, January 17, 1880.

BOYNTON VS. SHERMAN.

H. V. B." Rises to a Personal Explanation. WASHINGTON, January 17, 1880.

To the Editor of The National Republican: Str: You published in your issue of this late an extract from a Western newspaper surporting to give certain utterances of the General of the Army of the United States in regard to myself. I confess that I was unable to believe that charges so false and unfounded could have been made, that language so coarse and indocent could have been used by the inumbent of this exalted office. I am now. nowever, advised that after reading the original publication, General Sherman adopts the language as substantially that used by him to the interviewer.

The fact that, in his desire to attack one

who, having compared the assertions in his "Memoira" with the official records and exposed many discrepancies, General Sherman tacked Mrs. Sherman, that noble and devoted Christian woman, and also denounced his "Memoirs" as a "book of self-puffery," furnishes a standard by which to measure his feelings over certain facts which have at last been established in regard to military movements of which he arresponds were

ments of which he erroncously wrote.

Charity suggests that some allowance should be made for the mortification and irritation to the Sea," and the campaigns up the Cum-berland and the Tennessee, General Sherman having wrongfully appropriated to himself the credit of this march, and mistakenly conferred upon General Halleck the credit of these campaigns. These unobtrusive but most forcible expressions of General Grant doubt-less caused the keenest mortification to Gen-eral Sherman, because the former indersed the general accuracy of the Memoirs, and gen-erously sought to cover even these grave errors with the mantle of true friendshi p by

alluding to them as "a few mistakes,"

But after every allowance has been made for all this—serious as it is for General Shermau's reputation as a writer of military his

simple denials. I therefore ask the privilege who, like the colored people of the South, are deeing from tyranny and persecution, and who sherman and so many of the public as take an would vote the "Dimmycratic" ticket overy interest in the matter, that I will select a tribunal and a form of action which, without inflicting any personal indignity, will afford him ample opportunity to establish the truth racy would sing a different tune. The elo-quent Voorhees would not be heard in the Senate Chamber declaring that there were too to all the world as a reckless slanderer H. V. BOYNTON.

FRANK LESLIE'S WILL.

Prospective Harvest for the Lawyers. NEW YORK, January 18,-There is every rospect of a long and litter litigation over the fill of the late Frank Leslie. The deceased equeathed most of his estate to his wife, inuding especially the trade-mark "Frank

His eldest son will contest the giving away of this name on the grounds that he had been baptized in later years by that name, and that his father's name was not Frank Leslie, but Henry Carter. In addition to the contest of the will and the other suits, counsel for the Leslie boys have served notice on I-aac W. England, assigned of Frank Leslie, that the rill not permit the use of the name "Frank estie" on any of the publications of the late Frank Leslie for the reason that his eldest son ow rightfully assumes that title. When the itations for the probate of the will are returnable the contestants will file an extensive bill of objections. Counsel decline to outline the basis of their objections to the probate, but there is little doubt that a charge of undue influence on the part of the present Mrs. Leslie will be part of the contest. Mr. Leslie's first wife, from whom he was divorced, and who is

The Afghan Revolt Crushed.

London, Jan. 19.—The Times' Cabul corre-spondent quotes an opinion, represented as of high authority, that there has never been so strong a combination in Afghanistan as the recent one, and that it having signally failed under the most favorable circumstances, no further combination need be found. It seems reasonable to hope that the interference of the British Government in the affairs, of Afginastan will be gradually acquiesced in by the Afglians. Martial law in Cabul his been sus

Father and Son Drowned. OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Jan. 18.-James Ellis

and his son John were drowned in the St Lawrence river at Morristown Saturday night Ellis had been across to Brockville, where purchased some goods, which were brought over in a row-boat and left on the edge of the Ellis returned home for his son, who nut on his skates and pushed his father before h on a sled. In this manner they proceeded until they reached the water, when both fell in. Cries were heard, but when assistance arrived the father and sen had disappeared.

Fatal Family Quarrel. CINCINNATI, Jan. 18.—A dispatch to the Enquirer from Owentown, Ky., reports the falal result of a family foul in Owen county yesterday, growing out of lawaits. After a case between Mrs. Daniel Lewis and her nophow, D. G. Garvey, had been submitted to the jury, four sons of Mrs. Lowis and Garvey and his two brothers became involved in fight, and upon Frank Lowis striking Garvey

vey was arrested.

the latter shot him fatally with a pistol. Gar

# TALK WITH CHIEF OURAY.

His Allegations Against the Indian Bureau.

Their Stipulated Annuities Unpaid and the Money Used by the Department-Indians Want to Handle Their Own Money-No Complaint Against the Miners-He Will Not Sell His Lands.

His Complaints Against the Government. His Complaints Against the Government.

The negotiations with the Ute Indians now in the city are not progressing very rapidly, as Secretary Schurz is directing his efforts in endeavoring to make some arrangement for the surrender of those engaged in the White river messaure. The further the talk progresses, however, the none it becomes apparent that Secretary Schurz is whistling against the wind, and that if his negotiations are to hings upon their surrender, nothing will be obtained. The Congressional influences interested in the peaceful settlement of this question and in the peaceful settlement of this question and in the removal of the Utes to some other reservation have become satisfied of this fact, and desire to find out whether some other arrangement can

ot be made.

With a view of ascertaining the condition of affairs, Senator Teller on Saturday called upon Ouray and had quite a lengthy and interesting conversation with him. He asked Ouray what his grievances were, to which Ouray replied that there were a number of them. In the first place they had not been raid their samples are the Report Formatter. paid their annuities under the Brane treaty; that they had received only \$24,000, while they were charged by the Interior Department some \$63,000, the difference between

ment some 505,000, the difference between \$24,000 and \$55,000 probably having been ex-pended ostensibly for the benefit of the In-dians, which benefit they never derived. Sonator Teller explained to Ouray that he had last summer endeavored to induce the Inposed many discrepancies, General Sherman was willing to join hands with a newspaper which in the past has editorially invaled the sanctity of his own household, and grossly attacked Mrs. Sherman, that noble and devoted the ground that white men would get tacked Mrs. Sherman, that hobbe and devoted the ground that white men would get tacked Mrs. Sherman, and also demonstrated which is a way from them and it would do them no growth and the same of the ground that white men would get the growth of the ground that white men would get the growth of the growth

To this Ouray replied prompily and with some emphasis that that was their own busi-ness; that he thought his people knew how to take care of their own money, and that if they did not do it it was their own affair. Senator Teller then asked Ouray whether he had any complaints to make against the miners of Colorado. Ouray said no they had never had any

cause to complain of trespass on the part of the people of Colorado; that some miners did come in on Elk river and work claims, but the lands were sterile and percetly useless for other pursuits, and they had no cause for complaint.

Senator Teller asked Ouray what his people would accept from the Government to relinquish their present reservation. The wily Indian replied that he was not here to make propositions to the Government or to say what he would or would not take, but to be informed what the wishes of the Government were and what they were willing to do for his people. He feared, however, that if the Government would agree to give them anything it would result as it did before in their being pald out of money that already belonged to them. Senator Teller asked Ouray if he would be

Senator Teller asked Ouray it he would be willing to go into the Uintah reservation, to which Ouray replied that the White River Utes would go there, but his immediate people would not consent to leave Colorado; that they preferred to stay in about the same laticory—it falls far short of justifying such an assault as he has seen fit to make upon one who has participated against him in the discussion which has at last brought out the truth in regard to these important campaigns.

While it is possible for a writer to unconsciously reveal himself correctly through the language with which he clothes his begor drive him or his people to the Indian Territory or out of the present latitude. Senator Teller did not allude to the delicate anestion of the surrender of the criminals, the late of the surrender of the criminals. the contestee's brief he showed from it a clear majority of 687 for the contestant.

The Supreme court of Florida declared Mr. Bisbee elected, but the Governor refused him a certificate, on the ground that he had no power to revoke the certificate already lessed. In the present case the chairs and opportunity for cross-exammation and without permitting the accused the great American fence-rider, or even the controversies over disputed points of great the con and that he rightfully looks with suspicion upon the authority that has treated with him so many times and has universally failed to keep its obligations.

An Overdose of Morphine. New York, Jan. 18.—Mary Breaks, a seam-stress, died to eight from an overdose of mor-prime. Her friends reside in Philadelphia.

A Woman Burned to Death. SCRANTON, PA., Jan. 18.—Mrs. Elizabeth MacKinney, formerly of New York, was burned to death to-day by her clothing catching fire from the stove

Lived Thirty Days on Two Beans, CINCINNATI, Jan. 18.—Mrs. Margaret Tumy, whose case has created widespread interest, died this alternoon. She has lived since December 19 with no food excepting two

beaus. Killed by Jumping from a Truin. NORTH ADAMS, MASS., Jan. 18.-Joseph Bermer, of Blackinton, seventeen years old, jumped from the Boston, Housac Tunnel and Western express (rain, near Blackinton last night, striking against a post and killing him-

The Duke De Gramout Dead. PARIS, Jan. 18.—The Duke Autoine de Gra-mont, the French diplomatist, is dead. LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Duke de Gramont was French Minister of Foreign Affairs at the outbroak of the Franco-German war, of which he was the principal justigator.

Supposed Suicide. NEW YORK, Jan. 18 .- The coroner to-day

made an autopsy of the remains of Aunie Downey, who was found dead in her room at 111 Prince street yesterday morning, which indicates that the girl committed sulvide, The affair, however, is still shrouded in mys-

An Embezzier Sentenced.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 18.-A disputch from anyenworth, Kausas, says the late city clerk, Fred M. Spaniding, who has been on trial dur-ing the last week and found guilty of emberdement in office, was on Saturday sentenced to the State prison for four years and six

Mortality in Deadwood. DEADWOOD, D. T., Jan. 18.—Twenty-six deaths have occurred this month in this city and the neighboring camps, twenty-four of which were caused by the prevailing threat and lung epidemic. Nine of this number were children under ten years. With a popu-

lation of less tann 7,000 persons this death in is very high. The weather is unfavorable. The Irish Sufferers.

The Irish Suffecers.

London, Jan 19.—A land-meeting was held at Williamstown, County Galway, yesterday, at which Davitt was present. A government reporter and a number of polics were in attendance. At a meeting of the council of the Home Rule Leagus yesterday, a resolution was passed thanking the people of America for their prompt aid to the distressed in Iroland. The Duchess of Mariborough fund now amounts to £20,000.

Family Drawned in Lake Michigan. DEFROY, MICH, Jan 18—A man named M. Rouse arrived at Little Traverse on Friday, who tells of the loss of Charles Odell, his wife and two children in the ice in the neigh-They Haven, Conn., Jan. 18.—The jury in the Hayden case remained locked in in the county court-house to-day. There is nothing to indicate that they have come to an agree ment.